

within, but the extended, downwardly curved median lobe not speckled, its apical margin slightly irregularly crenulate but not fimbriate; column about 16 mm. long and 7.5 broad, flattened, but thick, dark crimson at base, the contiguous part of the lip also crimson, and the at base of the lip on the outer side is a transversely elongate crimson patch.

SHORTER NOTES

PLANTS IN FLOWER IN THE AUTUMN OF 1918 ON LONG ISLAND, N. Y.—Weather Bureau records confirm the observations of everyone that October was the warmest ever known in this vicinity. Certain days of almost summer heat were warmer than any October day for as far back as the records go. It is probably due to these unseasonably warm October days that the following list of plants in fresh flower on October 28–30, and November 1–2, can be recorded.

PLANTS IN FRESH BLOOM AT GARDEN CITY, L. I., ON OCTOBER 28–30, 1918:

Trifolium pratense	Solidago juncea
“ repens	Brassica sp.
“ arvense	Daucus carota
Linaria Linaria	Melilotus alba
Taraxacum Taraxacum	Achillea millefolium
Aster paniculatus	Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum
“ dumosus	Neopiëris mariana (Nov. 4)
“ ericoides	Baptisia tinctoria (Nov. 4)

During a walk from Pine Lawn to Lake Ronkonkoma on November 1–2, with Mr. Norman Taylor, the following were also found in fresh bloom:

Aster ericoides	Houstonia longifolia
“ undulatus	Cichorium Intybus
“ divaricatus	Taraxacum Taraxacum
“ cordifolius	Prunella vulgaris
“ novae-angliae	Daucus carota
“ lateriflorus	Achillea millefolium
“ patens	Chrysopsis mariana
“ vimineus	Linaria Linaria
“ Tradescanti	Oenothera biennis

Solidago juncea	<i>Oenothera muricata</i>
“ nemoralis	Melilotus alba
“ bicolor	Nabalus sp.
“ puberula	Rubus sp.
“ rugosa	Erigeron ramosus
“ caesia	“ canadensis
Ionactis linariifolius	Gnaphalium obtusifolium
Centaurea Jacea	Plantago lanceolata
Trifolium repens	“ aristata
“ pratense	Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum
“ agrarium	Brassica sp.
“ arvense	Lepidium
Rudbeckia hirta	Hieracium scabrum
Viola pedata	Polygonella articulata
Verbascum Thapsus	Dianthus Armeria
Persicaria pennsylvanica	Eriocaulon septangulare

WILLIAM C. FERGUSON

GARDEN CITY.

CONCERNING DUPLICATE TYPES.—In the extensive array of names compounded with “type,” all of which agree in presenting some idea derived from or modifying the meaning of that word, it seems strange that the conception which we taxonomists most often have occasion to designate appears not to have received any monomial term. I allude to that which some of us have erred in calling “co-type,” and to which others, more consistent, have applied the phrase “duplicate type” or “duplicate of type.”

In 1905, Dr. A. S. Hitchcock indicated the distinction between duplicate type and co-type. In *Science* 21: 832, he defines a duplicate type as a specimen “of the same series or set as the type as indicated by the number or other data,” and a co-type as a specimen “cited with the original description in addition to the type specimen.” In actual practice, in explaining our application of names, we continually need a short expression for the former—something as simple and easily remembered as the really less important word co-type. To meet this need I suggest the term *isotype*.

The word isotype, compounded from the Greek, means "equivalent to the type." To offset the objection that a duplicate is not necessarily equivalent to the type, indeed too often is quite different, is the fact that it always *should be* the same and so for the purpose of comparison should be its equal in value. Perhaps the best *raison d'être* which can be urged for a word is its suggestion of an ideal; such a term should emphasize the importance of all duplicates being thoroughly like the type.—FRANCIS W. PENNELL.

REVIEWS

Boerker's *Our National Forests**

A short popular account of the work of the United States Forest Service on the national forests, by the arboriculturist of the Department of Parks, New York City. The introduction (pp. xiii–xlvii) is followed by four chapters on the creation and organization, the administration, and the protection of the national forests, and the sale and rental of national forest resources. An Appendix of six pages contains a tabular statement of land areas within the national forest boundaries.

The book, well illustrated, brings together in small compass, reliable information on a subject about which every citizen should be intelligent, but which has hitherto been largely inaccessible on account of being widely scattered in Government bulletins and reports. Some of the information will be a revelation to perhaps the majority of readers. For example, we learn (p. 72) that the Forest Service has, since 1911, collected over 175,000 pounds of tree seeds for planting, and that 21 tree nurseries, in 1916, had in them over 37 million young trees to be planted in reforestation work. The average layman, who possesses chiefly misinformation concerning the relation of forests to climate, will profit by reading the author's paragraphs on that subject (pp. 89–92). Those who are still skeptical (and there are many such) as to the practical value of preventive and remedial measures for tree diseases and pests will be enlightened to learn, merely as an illustrative example, that an expenditure of only \$3,000

* *Our National Forests*. By Richard H. Donai Boerker. New York. The Macmillan Co. 1918. \$2.50.